NARASIMHARAJAPUR TOWN MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Narasimharajpur Town Municipal Area that the Municipal Council desire to bring into force the following bye-laws framed under Section 48 (1) n, w, b (iii), g c and k and also Vaccination bye-laws, of the Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906 in the Municipality.

Octroi bye-laws are framed in modification of the former ones sanctioned by the Government in their order No. L. 2889—Ml. 55-21-205 dated Bangalore 13th October 1922.

Any inhabitant of the Municipal area objecting to the following bye-laws relating to the Public Health and Octroi framed under the above section may within one month from the date of this notice send his objections or suggestions, if any, in writing to the Municipal Office.

Sanitation and Conservency Section 48 (I) (N).

(1) No dust, dung, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen or stable refuse or filth of any kind or any animal matter or any broken glass or earthenware or other rubbish or any other thing that is or that may be a nuisance shall be deposited in any street or drain except in Municipal dust-bins where provided and in private lands for short periods.

(2) Tiles, garden sweepings, branches of trees, thatch, grass, firewood shall not be deposited in public streets or drains.

(3) Sullage and urine etc., shall not be discharged into the road-side gutters, streets or open places.

(4) Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(5) No person shall dry bratties or cow-dung cakes on the external walls of houses or yards or compound walls and any one infringing this bye-law shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10.

(6) Any person easing himself or allowing any member of his family to ease either in the vicinity of or in the public streets, lanes and drains shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first, one rupee for the second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

(7) All persons holding houses or lands shall destroy lantana or prickly-pear where at present existing. The growth of lantana, prickly-pear and milk hedge in the vicinity of houses for the purpose of hedge is prohibited and if in special cases lantana and milk hedge are permitted to be used for the purpose of hedge, they shall always be kept trimmed and shall not exceed the height of 4 feet from the ground. Any infringement of the above bye-law will render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(8) All persons owning houses or lands within the Municipal limits are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction and to remove all the evident causes of malaria.

(9) All persons who after due notice has been given by the President or Vice-President, fail to comply with the provisions af this bye-law shall on conviction before a Magistrate, subject themselves to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(10) (*a*) The owner or care-taker of any cattle or animal should not keep or allow them to be kept in or upon any building or land in such a way as to cause a nuisance and should not cause or suffer them to be tethered or strayed about by any member of his family or household in any public street or place so as to be a nuisance.

(10) (*b*) The owner or care-taker should not keep any urine to be a nuisance.

(11) Any infringement of the above bye-laws will render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each subsequent repetition.

(12) Persons afflicted with loath some or infections diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food or drink in the Municipal area under a penalty on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one rupee for the first time and a like sum for each succeeding offence.

Section 48(1) (W).

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(1) Whoever without the permission of the President in writing destroys any tree, plucks any fruit or flower or damages any Municipal property witnin the Municipal limits will on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

(2) Any owner of a piece of vacant land who fails to enclose the same with a compound wall or fence of such material as the President may approve of and keep it clean within one month after a notice has been served on him shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

(3) Any person who vends or hawks meat of any kind or fish in the streets or shops so as to be a nuisance shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

(4) Whoever chops fire-wood on any public street or road so as to damage the street or road or so as to cause danger or inconvenience to the public, shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 10.

(5) (*a*) No person shall allow any cart or vehicle with or without animals to stand on the public street or road for more than the time required to unload the contents thereof, so as to cause obstruction or inconvenience to the public traffic. Any violation of the above bye-law will render the offender, on conviction before a Magistrate, liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(5) (*b*) Who ever allows cows, bullocks, asses, goats and ponies, etc., astray in public roads without having a perfect control over them is liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for each of the first and subsequent offences in addition to the animals being impounded.

(6) Any dog found straying in public street or place without a collar and apparently ownerless, may be destroyed by any person so authorised by the President or Vice-President on that behalf.

(7) All carts and conveyances shall be compelled to keep to their left side of the road to enable carriages to meet and pass on the right side. Any one who infringes this bye-law will, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(8) All vehicles of any description should have lighted lamps between the hoursof 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. Any infringement of this bye-law will render the owner as well as the driver liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(9) Whoever rides any bicycle or motar-bicycle or drives motor car or bus on the public road without easily controlable brakes and bell or horn and with a speed more than 7 miles an hour shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

Section 48 (*i*) (*b*) (*iii*).

DANGEROUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

(1) These bye-laws are named "The dangerous and offensive trade bye-laws."

(2) In these bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(*a*) Dangerous trade means the business of storing for sale:—

(i) Hay, straw or any dried fodder for cattle.

(ii) Gunpowder, blasting-powder, fireworks including patakies, etc.

(iii) Kerosene oil more than 50 tins and petrol 6 drums or 24 gallons.

(*b*) Offensive trade means the business of:—

(i) storing hides, horns and skins,

(ii) making or manufacturing bricks,

(iii) making or manufacturing tiles, pottery or other earthenware or lime,

(iv) using any place as cart-stand,

(v) using any place as smithy,

(vi) stone quarrying,

(vii) salting, curing or storing fish.

(*c*) Manager means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof.

(3) The Manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade as defined in clause 2 above shall not use it as such without obtaining a license from the President therefor. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall whether the application shall eventually be granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

(4) The fees leviable on licenses to carry on dangerous or offensive trades shall be as follows:—

(*a*) Dangerous trades for each class of business Rs. 10 per annum maximum.

(*b*) Offensive trades—for each class of business Rs. 15 per annum maximum.

NOTE.—In case of hand made bricks, the license fee shall be Rs. 5 for a kiln of 1,00,000 bricks or a fraction thereof.

(5) No such license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trades to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the person residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

(6) Every Manager as aforesaid, shall keep the place, licensed for the purpose, open between 7 to 10 A.M., and 3 to 5 P.M. for inspection by the President, Vice-President, Sanitary Inspector or Police Inspector or by both and he shall afford every facility for such inspection.

(7) Every such Manager shall be bound to furnish to the President or Vice-President whenever called upon to do so, such statistics, as to show the quanity of goods received, stored manufactured, sold or exported by him.

(8) In the case of dangerous trades :—

(*i*) Every Manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress for the removal of goods and for quenching fire, if any.

(*ii*) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of combustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.

(*iii*) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry.

(*iv*) He shall not allow smoking or introduction of fire into the premises and he shall store always sufficient quantity of water to quench the fire, if any.

(*v*) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

(*vi*) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or Vice-President contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods or the removal of any other combustible materials not intended for sale or for rectifying any error or omission in atten ding to the above provisions.

(9) In case of offensive trades :—

(*i*) Every manager shall confine his trade to be carried on the place shown in the license.

(*ii*) He shall store all materials in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

(*iii*) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innoxious all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation or other suitable means.

(*iv*) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repairs so as to prevent absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious, injurious matter which may fall to be deposited upon.

(*v*) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and keep them always in good repair.

(*vi*) He shall cause the premises cleansed at the close of every working day.

(*vii*) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matters not intended for any further process of trade which are likely to be a source of danger or nuisance, to be deposited in or around the premises, but shall have them removed daily to a place approved by the President or Vice-President.

(*viii*) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimise the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.

(*ix*) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or Vice-President contained in a notice for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of persons employed in such trades.

(10) The President shall have the power to suspend or withdraw license granted for dangerous or offensive trades whenever he deems such a course necessary in the interest of the convenience and safety of public generally or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood or whenever the conditions of such license are not obeyed.

(11) The licenses granted to carry on dangerous or offensive trades are not transferable.

(12) Any breach of such rules or bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under Section 152 (3) of Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

Section 48 (1) (c) Bye-laws regarding Native hotels or eating houses.

(1) Any eating house or hotel includes any house or places where cooked-rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhal and confectionery or refreshments including cakes, upama, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

(2) Any person who shall appear to act or behave as the person in charge of any eating house or hotel shall be taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

(3) All eating houses and hotels, existing and new ones to be opened hereafter, shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(*a*) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(*b*) The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be kept clean and free from floating or other impurities in covered clean receptacles. These receptacles shall be placed in a clean place one foot above the ground level and provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn.

(c) The walls of every eating house shall be made impervious by plastering and coating with cement or tar to a height of 4 feet from the ground. The floors of the kitchen dining-hall and bath-rooms shall also be rendered impervious either by paving with flooring-tiles, Cuddapha slabs or cement plastering.

(d) Kitchen and bath rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

(e) The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any place except the one specified for the purpose.

(4) All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in cooking or for keeping food stuffs shall have a continual lining of tin and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweetmeats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

(5) No food stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption.

(6) All refuse and dirt in or about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition and white-washed once in a quarter.

(7) No person suffering from a contageous or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance over such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating house.

(8) All premises and all cooked and uncooked foodstuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, Vice-President or other officer authorised by the Municipal Council on their behalf.

(9) All cases of dangerous, infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, erruptive fevers such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measels and fevers of more than seven days' duration occuring in the eating house or observed among persons attending, it shall be notified forthwith by the keeper to the President or Vice-President or Chief Sanitary Inspector or Sanitary Inspector.

(10) Infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fines shall not exceed Rs. 100.

MANUFACTURE OF AERATED WATERS.

(1) The water shall be brought from a drinking water well approved by the President or Vice-President.

(2) The water must be filtered and the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilised at such times and in such manner as the President or Vice-President may direct.

(3) All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed vessels and be treated with permanganate of potassium prior to use.

(4) The rooms in which aerated waters are manufactured and exposed for sale shall be kept clean and in good repairs. The walls shall be plastered and whitewashed once in three months and the floor shall be rendered impervious either by being paved with flooring tiles, Cuddapha slabs or by mortar or cement plastering and shall properly be drained.

(5) The water used for the manufacture of aerated waters shall be pure and shall be carried in clean vessels.

(6) The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President or Vice-President or any officer authorised by the Municipal Council on their behalf.

(7) It shall be lawful to the President or the Vice-President or any officer authorised by the Municipal Council on their behalf to enter the factory when it is open and to inspect and take a sample of bottles of any kind of aerated waters which are manufactured or kept for sale and such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

(8) Every aerated factory shall submit a written application to the President giving the door number and street of intending building to be used as aerated water factory and after obtaining license, used for the purpose for which it is meant.

(9) Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 15 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of fine shall not exceed Rs. 50.

VACCINATION BYE-LAWS.

(1) The town of Narasimharajapur will for the purpose of vaccination be treated as one circle.

(2) The Local Fund Dispensary and the Municipal Office shall be the Vaccination Depots.

(3) The Sanitary Inspector shall be the Superintendent of Vaccination.

(4) The Local Medical Officer and Taluk Vaccinator, when at headquarters, shall perform vaccination.

(5) The Superintendent shall reside within the Municipal limits of the town.

(6) There shall be affixed at each of the depots a board showing in English and Kannada the hours at which vaccination shall be done at the depots.

(7) Vaccination shall ordinarily be done at the Vaccine Depots on all days except Sundays and other authorised public holidays between the hours of 8 and 10 in the mornings.

(8) The Local Medical Officer and the Vaccinator shall, if so required by the head of a house-hold, vaccinate the members thereof at his residence on such days as he may find it convenient to do so, provided that during epidemics of small-pox or when an outbreak of the disease is impending, the Superintendent shall lose no time to arrange to vaccinate or revaccinate persons.

(9) No fees shall be charged for the vaccination done at the depots and for vaccination of women and children under two years done at any private residence within the Municipal limits. In all other cases a fee of 2 annas per case and not exceeding 4 annas at a time per family may be charged.

(10) The President of the Municipality will furnish the Superintendent with the following :—

(*a*) A list showing the number of houses in the Municipal area and the number of unprotected persons in each house.

(*b*) Within ten days after the close of each quarter a list showing the number of unprotected immigrants into the town, who have lived for longer than a month therein.

(*c*) A monthly statement showing the particulars of births in the town and of deaths among children.

(11) The Superintendent shall maintain a register showing every house with the name of the unprotected persons therein with a space for the addition from time to time of fresh unprotected cases and with a column for entering the date and the result of vaccination.

(12) The Superintendent shall maintain a vaccination register in the form prescribed by the Government, a register of notices and a register of complaints lodged before the Magistrate.

(13) The Superintendent shall submit before the 5th of each month a monthly report of vaccination to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and to the President of the Municipality.

(14) The Superintendent shall bring to the notice of the President any remissness of duty on the part of the head of a house-hold calculated to impair the efficiency of the Vaccination Administration. The President shall take steps to deal with such cases

(15) The Superintendent may grant certificates under Rules 6 and 9 of the Vaccination Rules.

(16) The patel, shanbhog and the Municipal Councillors shall render every help to the Superintendent in the discharge of his duty.

SECTION 48 (1) (K).

Octroi.

(1) The local limits for collecting octroi duty shall be Municipal limits or boundaries.

(2) No articles liable to octroi duty shall be brought within those limits except by one of the roads described in Schedule No. 1.

(3) All persons bringing into or receiving from beyond the octroi limits of the town any such articles, shall exhibit the same at the Municipal Office to allow of its being duly inspected by the octroi staff.

(4) Every person bringing dutiable articles within the town shall report the fact at the Municipal Office.

(5) A table showing the octroi duty leviable on various articles shall be exhibited at the Municipal Office in a conspicuous part thereof.

(6) When the goods are brought to the Municipal Office they may be unloaded and weighed or counted by the octroi staff. Upon ascertainment of the amount of octroi payable on the goods, the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive a permit for the removal of goods showing the quantity or weight of goods, the amount paid in respect thereof and the date of payment or deposit the same in the Bonded warehouse. In case the importer wishes to export the goods at once, he shall do so only after obtaining an export pass and subjecting the goods to the escort of an octroi subordinate.

(7) With a view to the appraisement of the value or the quantity of goods at the time of the levy of the octroi, the importer may be called upon to produce the invoice of the goods for the inspection of the officer in charge of the octroi collection, should he fail to produce the same, the value or quantity of the goods shall be taken as such, the aforesaid officer may deem fit and octroi levied accordingly.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

(8) The Municipal Council shall provide a Bonded warehouse for the custody of goods which may be deposited under bye-law 6.

(9) It shall be open for transaction of business from 7 to 10 A.M., and 1 to 5 P.M., daily except on holidays authorised by the President. Arrangements shall, however, be made by the officer in charge of the Koti for dealing with perishable articles such as betel leaves cocoanuts, etc on such days and also other articles under special circumstances.

(10) Any importer depositing goods in the bonded warehouse shall, unless the octroi koti has previous to weighing, counting or apprasing, ascertained the amount of octroi payable thereon, give a declaration in the form appended (schedule 2).

(11) A receipt in the form appended (schedule No. 3) shall be given by the officer in charge of octroi koti for all goods deposited in the bonded warehouse and a register of all such goods shall be maintained. It is the duty of the depositer to obtain a receipt for articles deposited by him and the Octroi Department is not responsible for any goods left at the premises and not covered by receipt.

(12) The receipt given by the Octroi Department for depositing goods should be returned before taking delivery of the articles to which it refers.

(13) If the depositer does not himself take delivery of the articles deposited in the bonded warehouse, he must endorse on the receipt a request for delivery to the person to whom he wishes to be made and if the receipt is not produced, the delivery of the goods may at the discretion of the officer in charge of the koti be withheld until the person entitled in his opinion to receive the same has given an indemnity bond to the satisfaction of the aboye-said officer.

(14) Any person who has deposited goods in the bonded warehouse may break bulk or change the packing thereof on application to the officer in charge or may on paying full duty thereon, import such goods into the town covered by a permit or may export such goods free, covered by an export pass, subject to an escort of an octroi subordinate, provided that new packages, covered by such pass, shall, if possible, and before they are taken from the warehouse, be stamped by the officer in charge so as to show that they are under bond. The export pass shall be in duplicate, the original being retained by the officer and the duplicate delivered to the exporter. For every export pass granted under this rule a fee of one anna shall be charged.

(15) No goods shall be allowed to leave the bonded warehouse until storage fees have been paid thereon under the following rules.

(*i*) Goods shall be allowed to remain one week free of charge.

(*ii*) After that period rates as in the following schedule shall be charged for a week or portion thereof.

(*a*)	Articles other than cloth bundles ...	... Six pies per bag per day.
(*b*)	Cloth bundles	... Two annas per bundle per day.
(*c*)	Kerosene oil and petrol ...	... One pie per tin per day.
(*d*)	Other oils	... Do maund per day.
(*e*)	Cocoanuts	... Six pies per 100 per day.
(*f*)	Cocoanuts dry	... Three pies per maund per day.

(iii) Double these rates shall be charged after a week provided that the President may in his discretion allow a reduction in or exemption from such penal rates.

(16) All goods remaining uncleared or unclaimed for a longer period than three months, shall be sold to the highest bidder in public auction, provided that before selling such goods notice of the fact shall be pasted for seven days at the bonded warehouse and provided that the goods shall be sold earlier when the storage fees are likely to exceed their value.

(17) The Municipal Council shall not be responsible for any damage that may be caused to goods deposited in the bonded warehouse while such goods are being passed into or out of warehouse or while they remain therein, unless such damage is proved to have been caused by the wilful neglect of the warehouse-keeper or other person charged with the safe custody of goods.

(18) When any goods are sold under Bye-law No. 16, the sale proceeds shall be credited to the Municipal Funds in payment of duty and storage fees due in respect thereof, provided that if the amount realised by the sale exceeds the amount so due the balance shall be kept in deposit for six months and any claim for such balance received during that time shall be duly considered by the President. At the expiry of six months and after all claims received during that period have been duly disposed of, the balance shall be credited to the Municipal Funds. No claim shall be admitted after the said period of six months except by the special permission of the Council.

162

REFUNDS.

(19) Refunds of octroi duty shall not be granted unless in the case of goods which are exported within three months of the date of their importation. Refunds shall not be given if the sum claimed be less than one rupee.

(20) Any person claiming refund under the above rule shall produce the goods to be exported at the octroi house together with the original receipt for octroi duty paid thereon and an application for refund, prepared in duplicate mentioning the circumstances that necessitated the exportation of goods and giving such particulars as will be prescribed in this behalf by the President.

(21) The officer in charge of the bonded warehouse on being satisfied as to the identity of goods produced with those for which receipt has been granted and the validity of the claim shall endorse the copies of the application with an export pass and keeping one copy in the office shall deliver the other copy to the applicant. And the claim shall be forwarded to the President or Vice-President for the orders of refund.

GENERAL.

(22) The Municipal Officers only under the orders of the President or Vice-President may inspect the shops at all reasonable hours to see if there are any smuggled goods and the shop-keeper shall be bound to allow such inspection.

(23) Importers of dutiable articles, shall, if called upon by requisition in writing signed by the President or Vice-President within one year of import, account for the articles received by them by producing either a permit or receipt obtained in token of payment of octroi duty or an export pass in proof of having exported the whole or part of articles so received or otherwise.

(24) Any breach of the above Bye-law 23 will render the importer liable to punishment with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50. Any person importing or exporting dutiable articles, who infringes Bye-laws 2, 3, 4, 6 and 22, shall be liable for prosecution before any Magistrate under Section 161 to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 or ten times the value of octroi duty on such goods whichever may be greater.

SCHEDULE I.

Name of routes:

1. Tarikere-Narasimharajapur road.
2. Shimoga do
3. Koppa do
4. Hebbe. do
5. Mandagadde do

SCHEDULE II.

(Bye-law No. 10).

To

The officer in charge of the bonded warehouse, Narasimharajapur Town, Please receive the undermentioned goods and deposit them in the Koti.

Name of Depositor	Description of articles deposited	Distinguishing marks, if any	Weight		Quantity	Value	Remarks
			Maunds	Seers			
1	2	3	4		5	6	7

I do hereby certify that I have satisfied myself that the entries as made by me above are correct and that I am fully aware of the provisions of the bye-laws Nos. 11 to 18.

Witness..... Signature of depositor .....

Signature ..... Address.....

Address..... Date.....

SCHEDULE III.

(Bye-law No. 11).

Octroi Office, Narasimharajapur Town

Received the deposit of the undermentioned goods from .....

Receipt No.	No.	Date	Goods deposits note No.	Name of articles	Number of articles	Description	Remarks

Octroi Manegar.

Table showing the rate of octroi duty leviable on the following articles.—

No.	Name of article	Per	Rate
			Rs. a. p.
1	Cocoanuts	Each	0 0 1
2	Cocoanuts, dry	Maund	0 8 0
3	Betel leaves	100	0 0 1
4	Jaggery	Maund	0 2 0
5	Sugar all sorts	,,	0 4 0
6	Ghee or butter	,,	0 4 0
7	Kerosene oil and Petrol	Tin	0 2 0
8	Other oils	Maund	0 2 0
9	Tobacco	,,	1 0 0
10	Piece-goods *ad valorem*	Rs. 100	1 9 0
11	Sheep, goat, cattle	Head	0 1 0
12	Fish maund	Maund	0 4 0

The following bye-laws regarding the registration of births and deaths framed by the Narasimharajapura Municipal Council are published hereunder for the information of the public.

Bye-laws regarding registration of births and deaths framed under Section 48 (*g*) of the Municipal Regulation.

1. A register shall be kept of births and deaths in the town and for this purpose a Sub-Registrar of births and deaths shall be appointed.

The Municipal Office shall for the present be the office of registry and the Manegar be the Sub-Registrar. A notice written both in English and in Kanarese and attached to a conspicuous part of the building shall notify this fact to the public.

2. All births and deaths shall be registered in books in the forms given in the appended schedule and these books shall be presented in the Municipal Office.

3. The Sub-Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and every death which occurs within the Municipality and shall register as soon as conveniently may be after the event without fee or reward the particulars required to be registered according to the

forms in the said schedule touching every such birth and death, as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

4. All such entries shall be made consecutively from the begining to the end of the book.

5. The father or mother or other male relative of every child born within the Municipality or in the case of death, illness, absence or inability of the father, mother and other male relative, the medical attendant or midwife who was present at, or in attendance, shall within one week next after the day of every such birth, give or cause to be given to the Sub-Registrar according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, information of the several particulars hereby required to be known, and registered, touching the birth of such child.

6. Some near relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying within the Municipality or in the case of death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building (or if the occupier be the person who has died). Some person living in the building in which such death has occurred, shall within 24 (twenty-four) hours give or cause to be given to the Sub-Registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge, and belief, information of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered, touching the death of every person.

7. In the case of births or deaths in any public institution it shall be the duty of the officer or person in charge, to give or cause to be given to the Sub-Registrar, the information required under bye-laws 5 and 6 touching such births and deaths.

8. It is permissible to give in writing information of births and deaths in the forms given in the appended schedule (printed forms will be available at the Municipal Office, with all Municipal Councillors, Sanitary Inspector, Patels and Shanbhogs of Narasimharajapura Municipality).

9. On a notice received at the office of registry, the Sanitary Inspector shall visit the locality and institute enquiries regarding the accuracy of the several particulars specified in such notice and after correcting any errors that may have been discovered, initial against the particular entry in the register in token of having performed such inspection.

10. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who had died within the Municipality shall, whenever required furnish the Sub-Registrar or other person authorised in his behalf such information as he possesses as to the said several particulars

11. Any person whose duty it is to give information under the preceding paragraphs and who neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information shall be liable (on conviction before a Magistrate) to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

12. All extracts from registers of births and deaths shall be signed by the President or Vice-President and sealed with the seal of the Council and the fees payable for these shall be governed by the same rules as in the case of revenue documents.

13. Extracts from the register of births, may if required by the informant, be given to him free of cost by the Sub-Registrar.

DEFINITIONS.

"Occupier," includes the keeper, Master, Matron, Superintendent or other officer in charge of every public institution and when a house is let in separate apartments or lodgings includes any person residing in such house who is the person under whom such lodgings or separate apartments are immediately held, or his agent.

"Public institution" includes prison, lock-up, hospital, school, reformatory hostel, barracks, any charitable or other institution, which is under the management of the public body officer or person.

The term "still-birth" applies to a child born after the 28th week of gestation as dead or apparently dead and not called back to life.

Report of births in the Municipality of Narasimharajapura during the month of.....192

Date and hour of birth	Nationality or caste	Born alive	Still born	Sex		Where born, locality name of street, etc.	Door No.	Father's name and occupation	Date on which the notice is sent	Remarks
				Male	Female					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

N.B.—This report must be received within one week next after the date of birth.

Informant's name and address.

Report of deaths in the Narasimharajapura Municipality during the month of 192

Name and surname of the deceased in Kanarese	Occupation or calling	Place of residence	Where death occurred	Door No.	Age			Sex	Nationality or caste	Date of death	Date of registry	Cause of death*	Name of doctor hakim or vaidya who last treated the deceased	Remarks
					Years	Months	Days							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

*Here if the cause is unknown, mention the symptoms with which the deceased was affected, *i.e.*, fever, cough, vomitings, diarrhœa, and the duration of last illness.

N.B.—This report should be despatched within 24 (twenty-four) hours after the occurrence of death.

Informant's name and address.

Register of births in the Municipality of Narasimharajapura during the month of 192

Serial number	Date of registration	Father's name	Mother's name	Residence	Father's occupation	Caste	Sex		Date of birth	Name of the child, if any	Name of the informant	Residence of the informant	Signature or mark of the informant	Signature of the Sub-Registrar	Remarks
							Male	Female							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Register of deaths in the Municipality of Narasimharajapura during the month of .....192.

Serial number	Date of registration	Name of deceased	Father's name	Residence at the time of death	Age	Sex		Caste	Occupation	Date of death	Cause of death	Name of informant	Residence of the informant	Signature or mark of the informant	Signature of the Sub-Registrar	Remarks
						Male	Female									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

G. GUNDU RAO,
President, Municipal Council,
Narasimharajapura.